

git安装-公钥私钥ssh的步骤

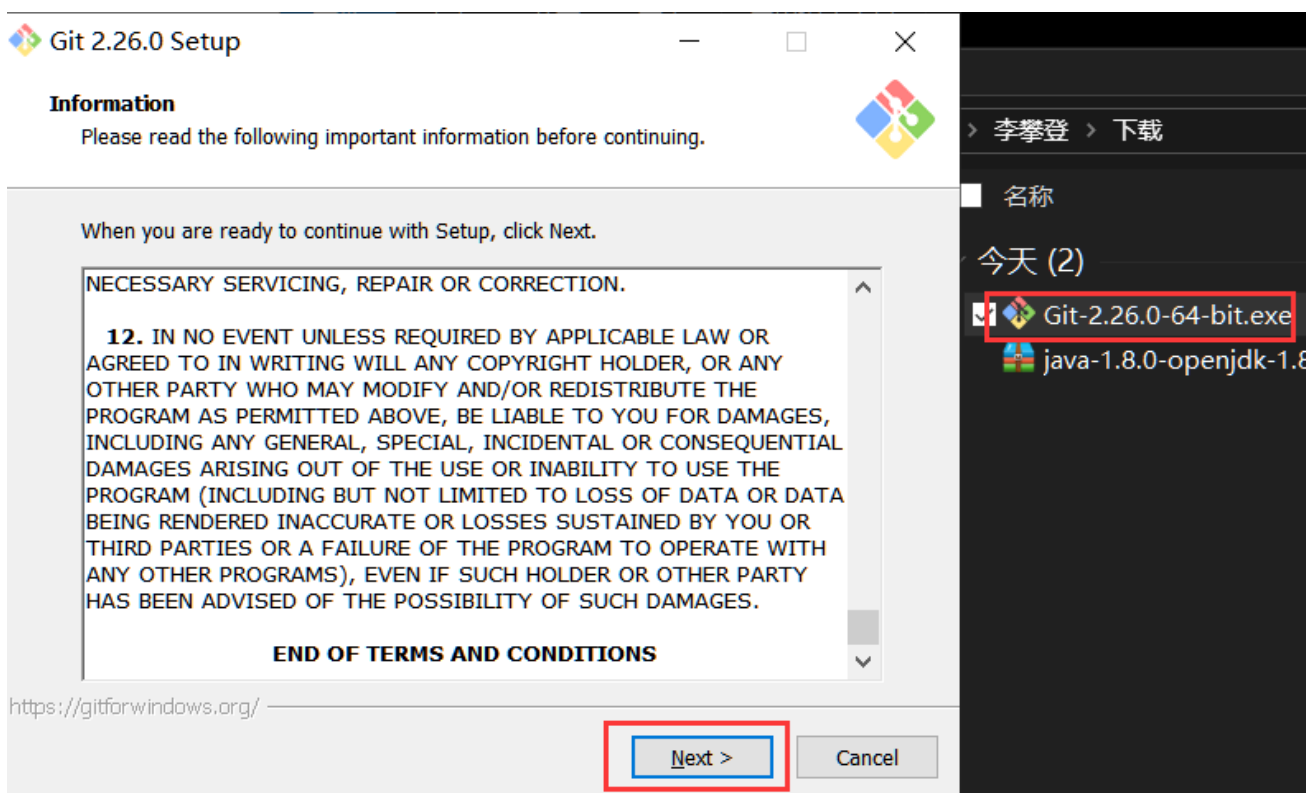
1,git下载并开始安装

git下载

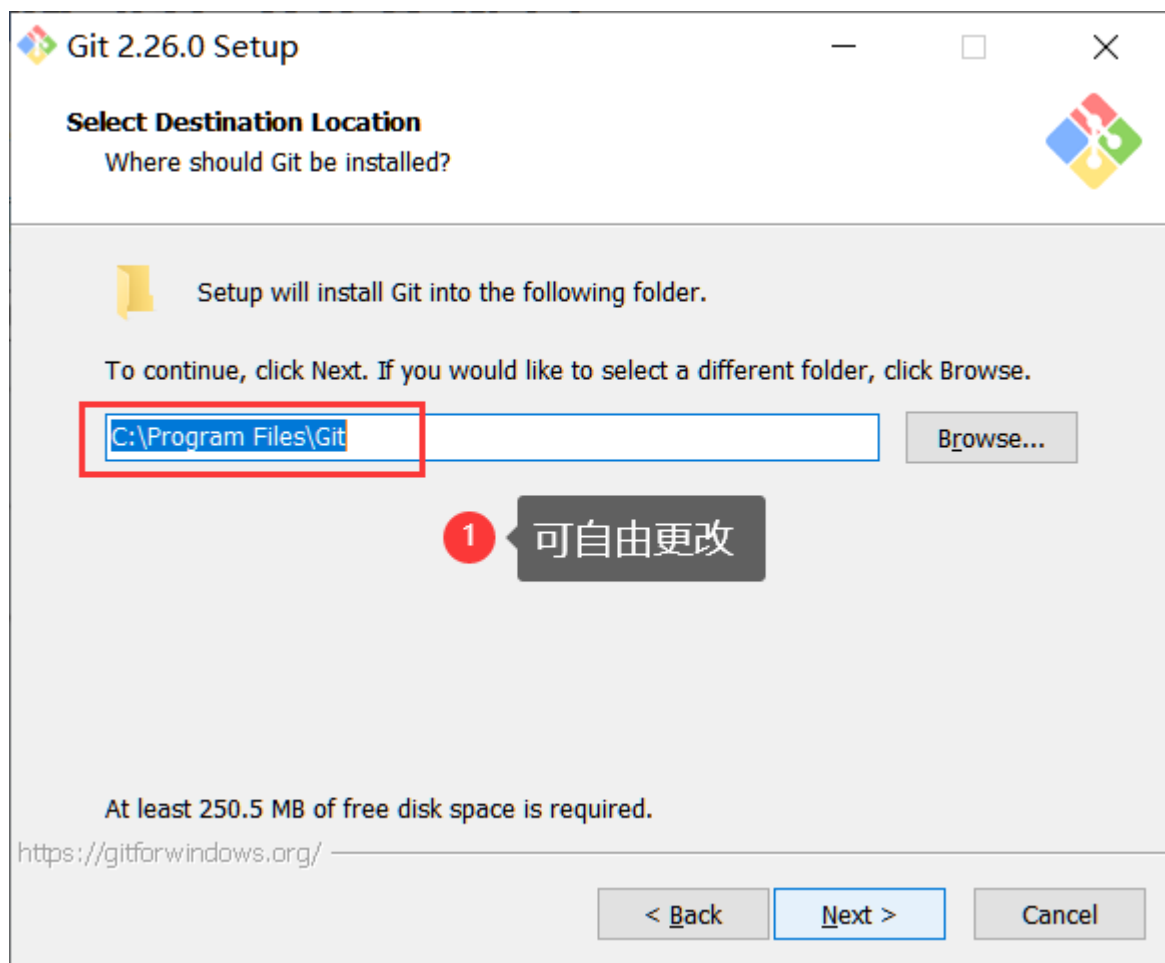
下载地址: <https://git-scm.com/download/win>;
链接: <https://pan.baidu.com/s/1ifxi48G08HcQRxRqsTAYvQ>
提取码: xeq1

git安装

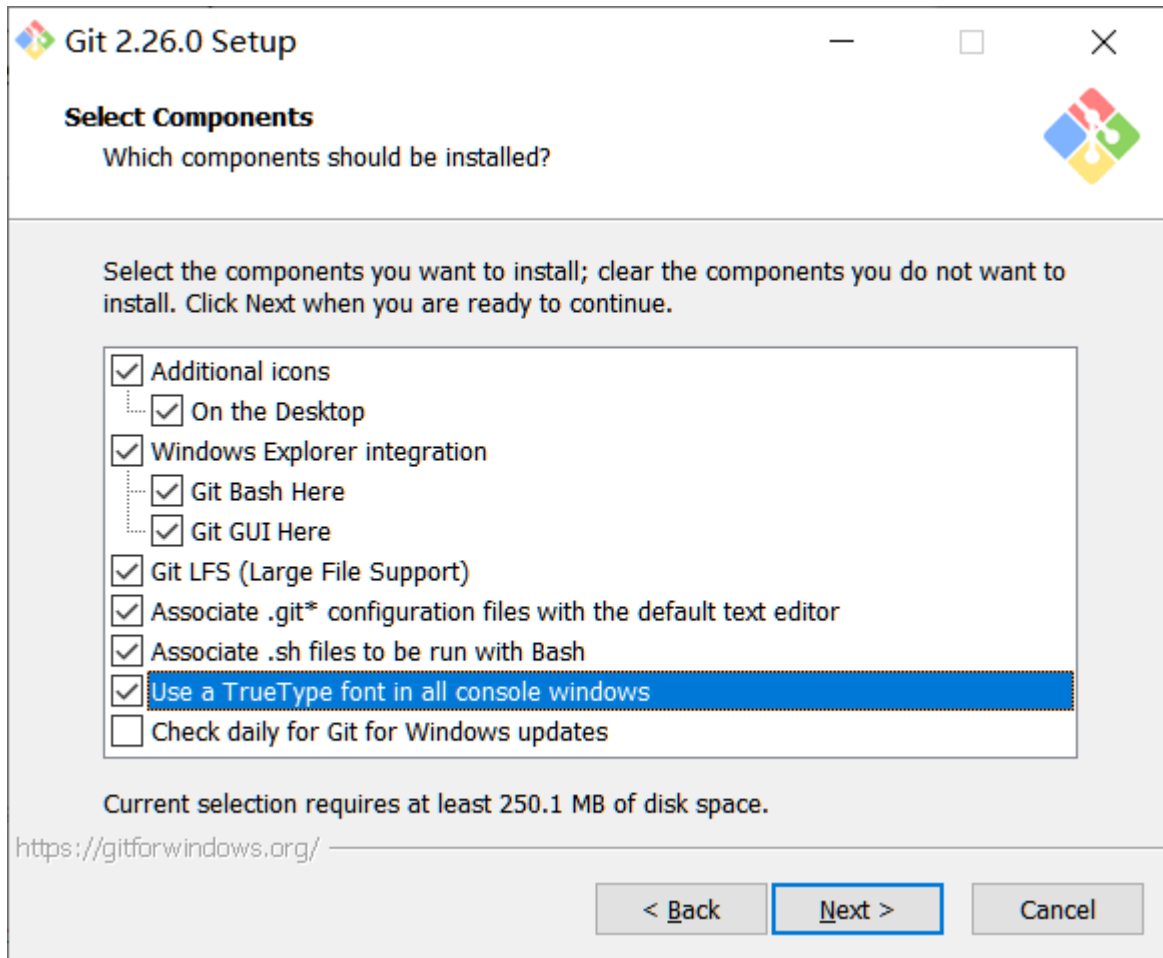
1,双击**.exe文件,点击next

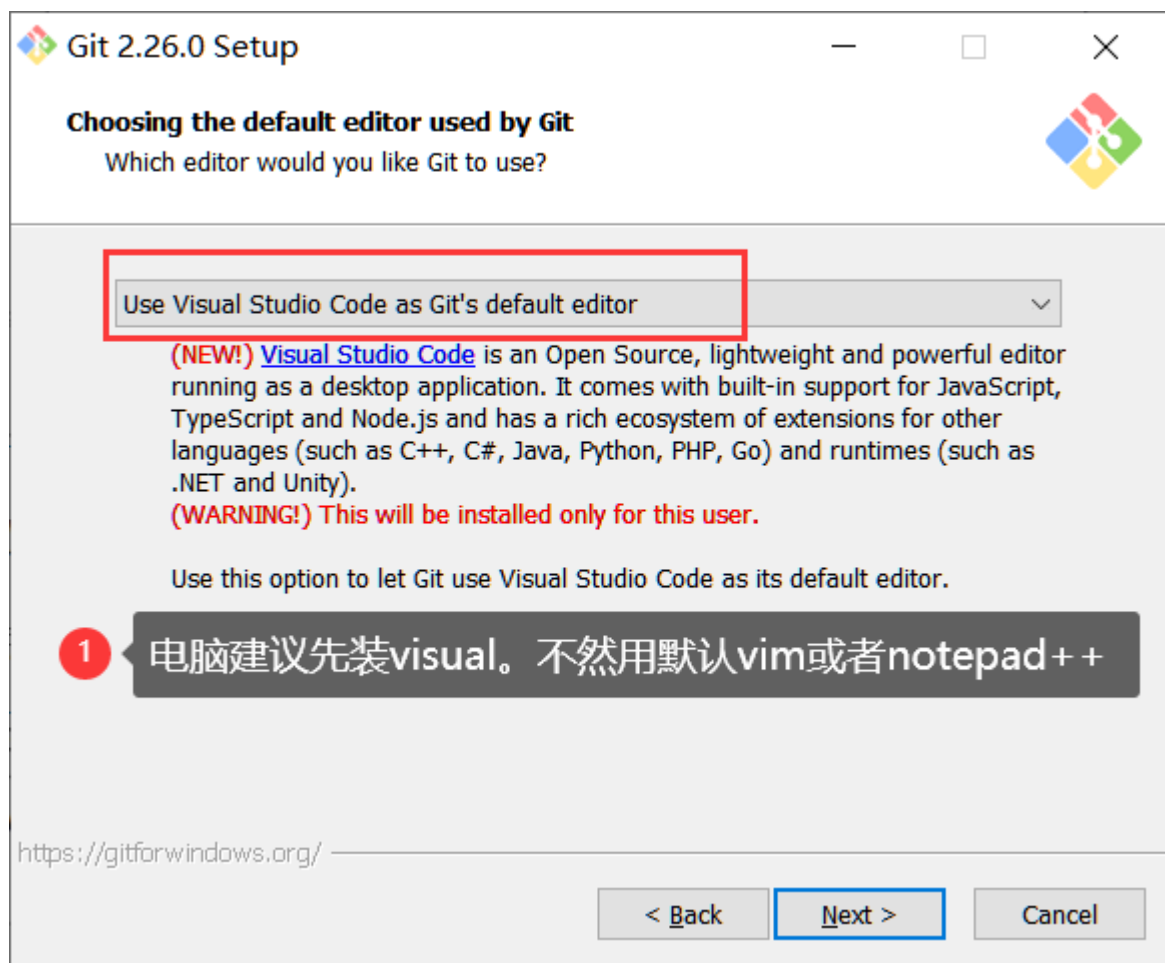


2,路径设置



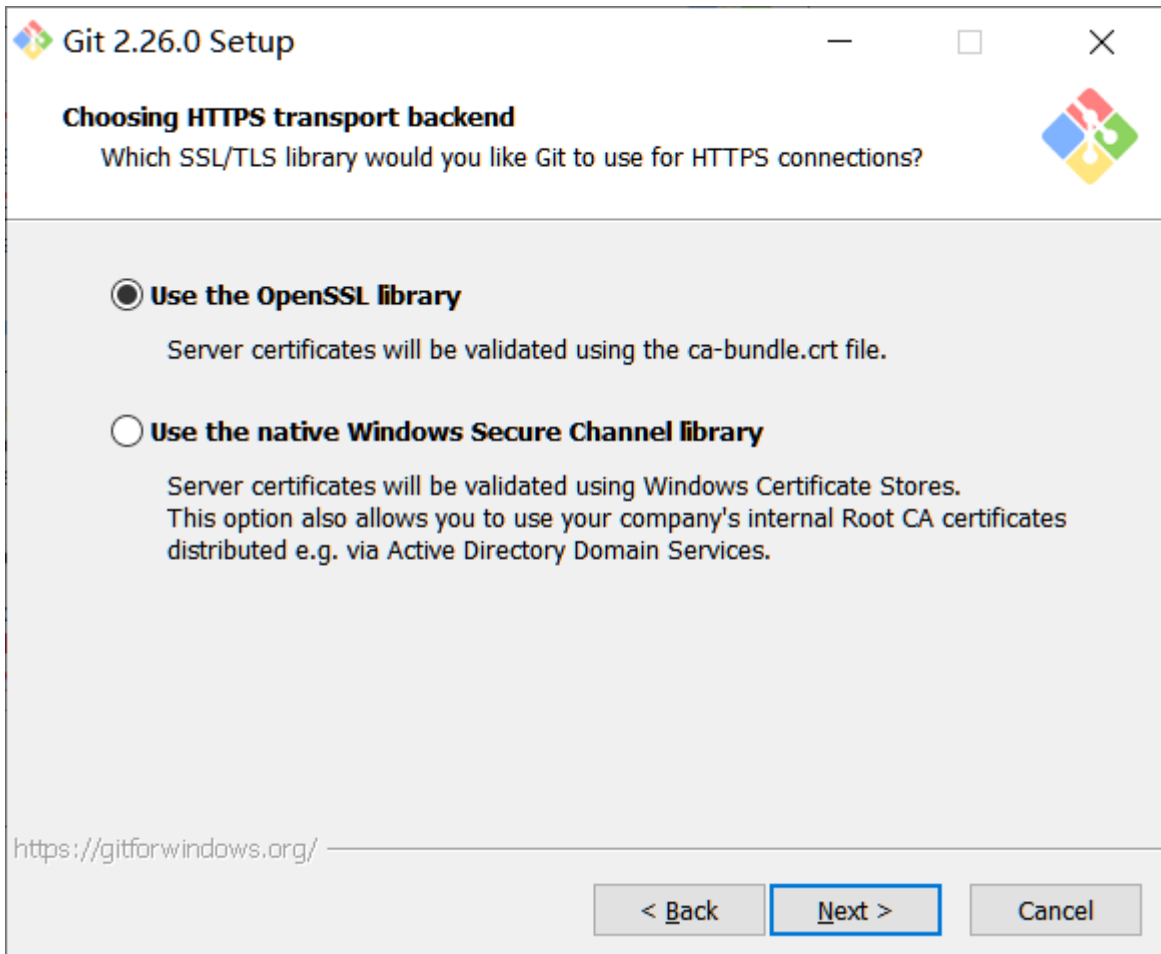
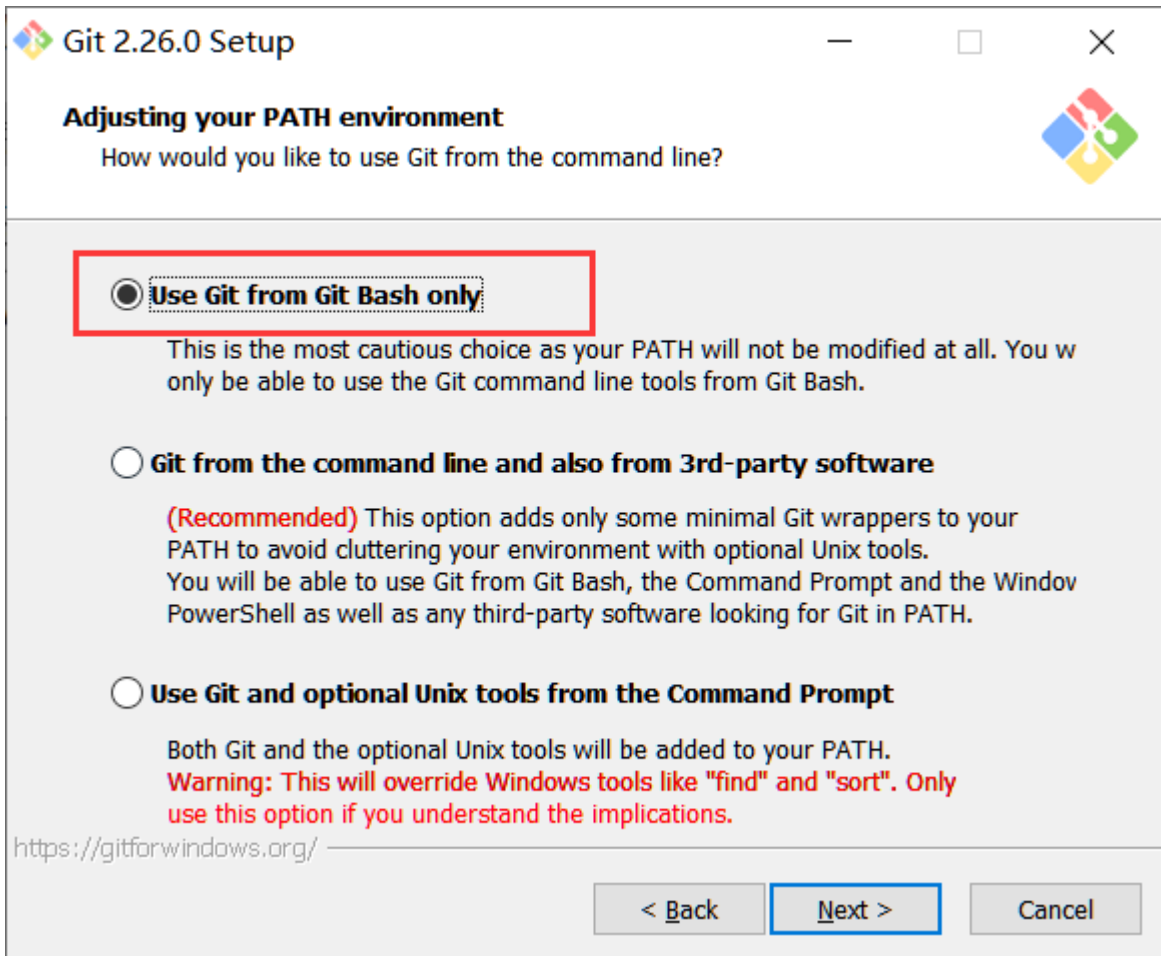
3, 点击安装, 然后下一步, 直到下面这个页面: 建议如我的一样勾选





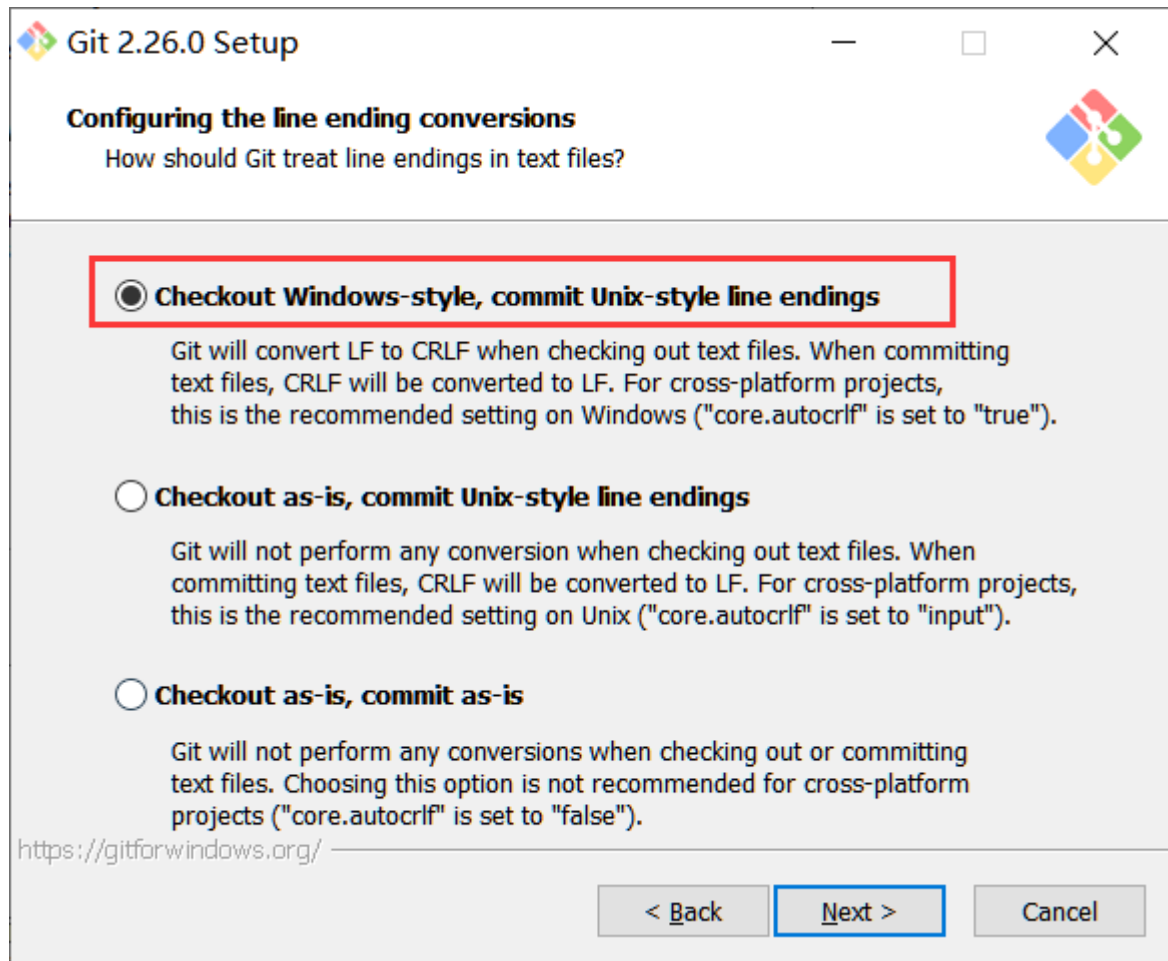
5, 点击next:

建议: 这个页面是选择git使用的命令行, 建议使用第一个git自带的;



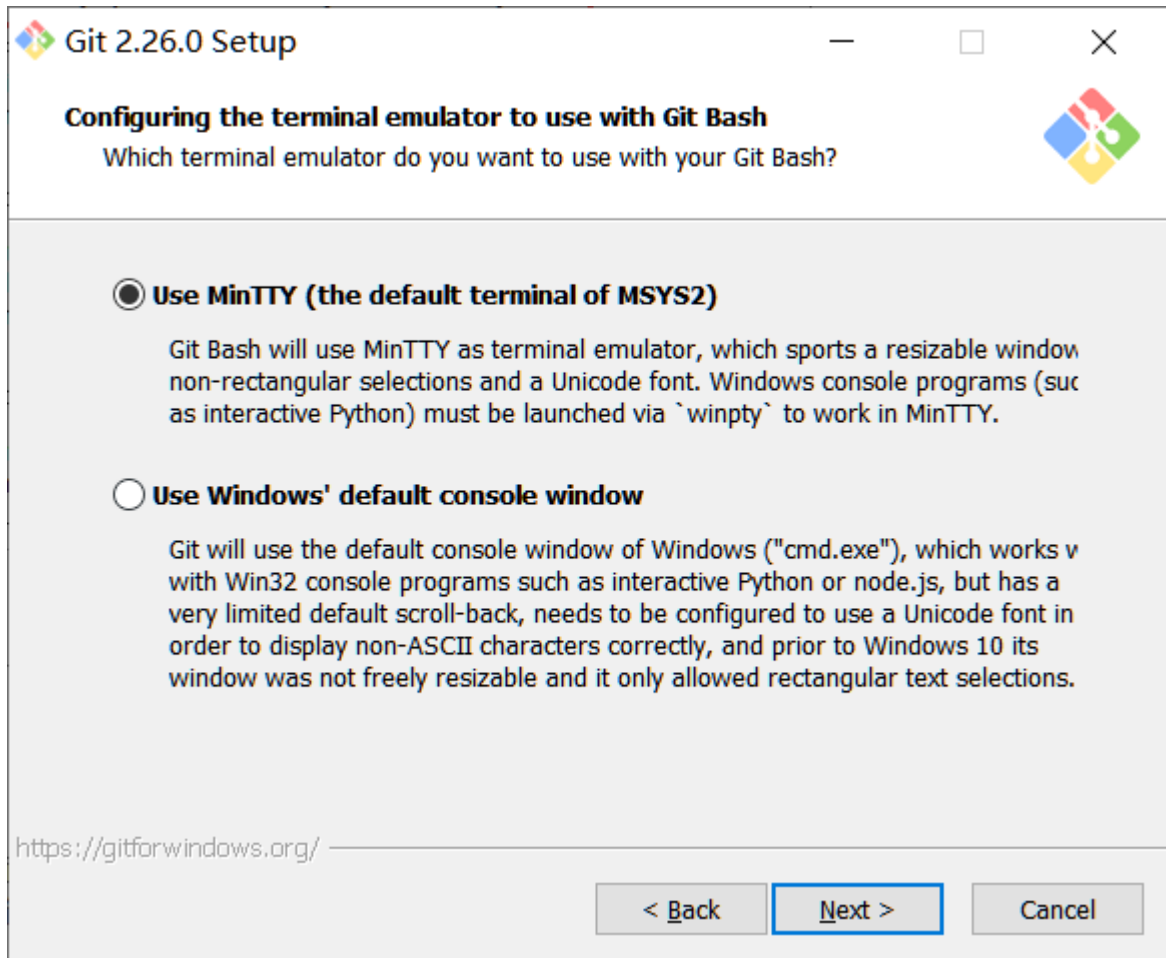
6,点击下一步,直到出现下面这个页面:

建议: 这个是选择行结束符, windows与linux行结束符不一致; 建议选择第一个, 这样git会自动转换;



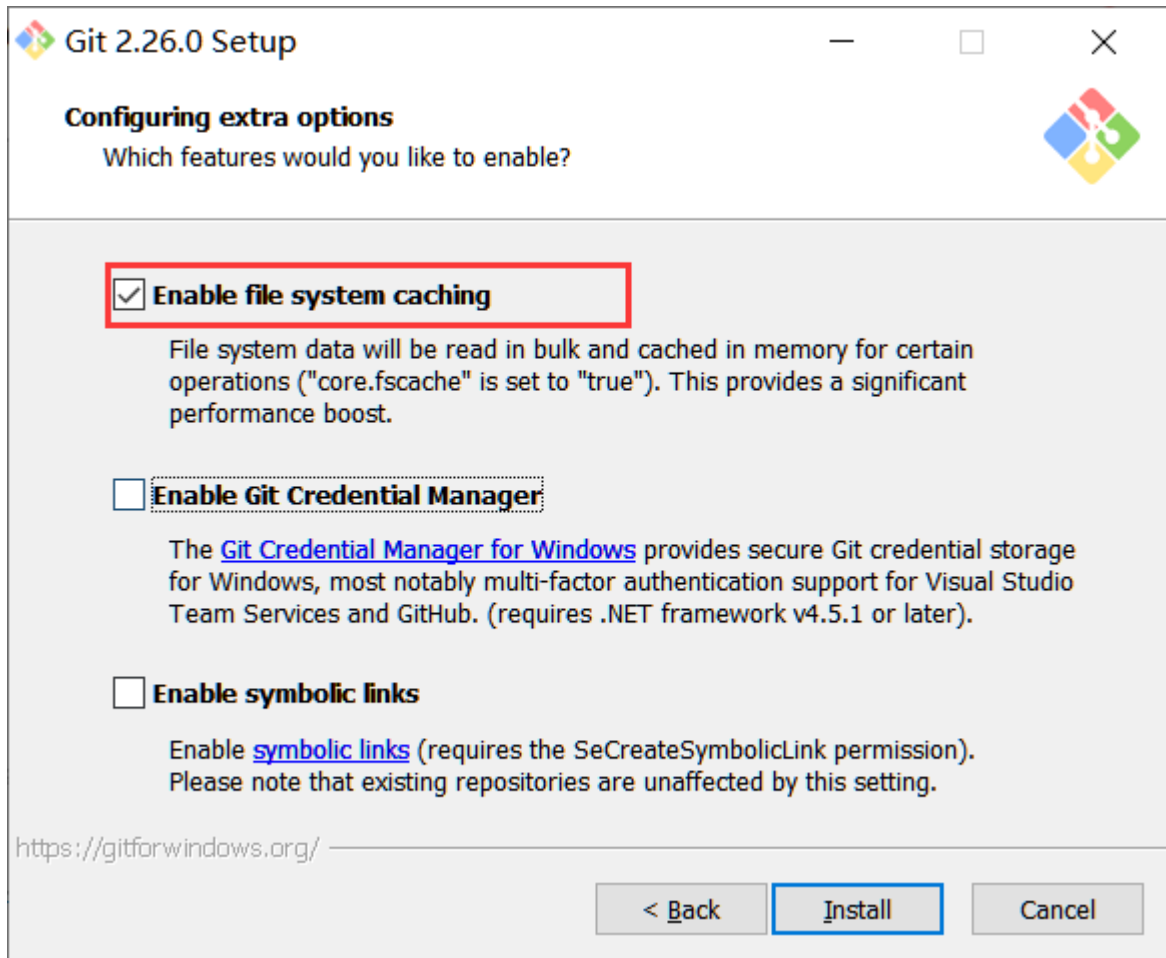
7,点击下一步,直到出现下面这个页面:

建议: 选择命名行窗口, 建议第一个;

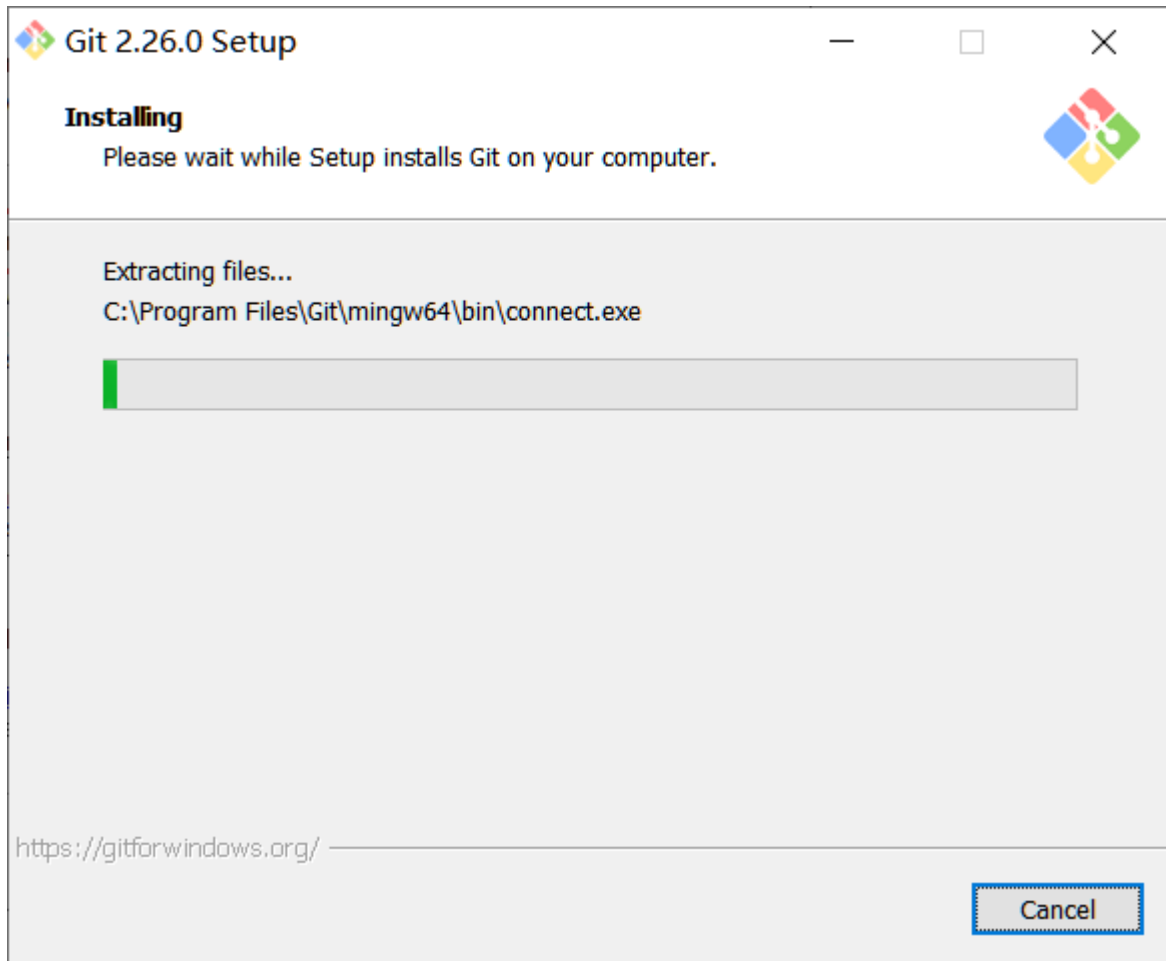


8,点击下一步,直到出现下面这个页面:

建议: 是否开启文件缓存, 选第一个; 点击install;



9,等待安装



10,安装成功后: 击桌面上的git快捷方式打开命名行, 运行git命名, 出现如下界面则成功:

Completing the Git Setup Wizard

Setup has finished installing Git on your computer. The application may be launched by selecting the installed shortcuts.



Click Finish to exit Setup.

☐ Launch Git Bash

☒ View Release Notes

Next >

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/李攀登
lpd@lpd MINGW64 ~
$ git
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]
      [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
      [-p | --paginate | -P | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
      [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
      <command> [<args>]

These are common Git commands used in various situations:

start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)
  clone                Clone a repository into a new directory
  init                 Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing
one

work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
  add                 Add file contents to the index
  mv                  Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
  restore             Restore working tree files
  rm                  Remove files from the working tree and from the index
  sparse-checkout     Initialize and modify the sparse-checkout

examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
  bisect             Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
  diff               Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
  grep               Print lines matching a pattern
  log                Show commit logs
  show               Show various types of objects
  status             Show the working tree status

grow, mark and tweak your common history
  branch             List, create, or delete branches
  commit             Record changes to the repository
  merge              Join two or more development histories together
  rebase             Reapply commits on top of another base tip
  reset              Reset current HEAD to the specified state
  switch             Switch branches
  tag                Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG

collaborate (see also: git help workflows)
  fetch              Download objects and refs from another repository
  pull               Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local
branch
  push               Update remote refs along with associated objects

'git help -a' and 'git help -g' list available subcommands and some
concept guides. See 'git help <command>' or 'git help <concept>'
to read about a specific subcommand or concept.
See 'git help git' for an overview of the system.

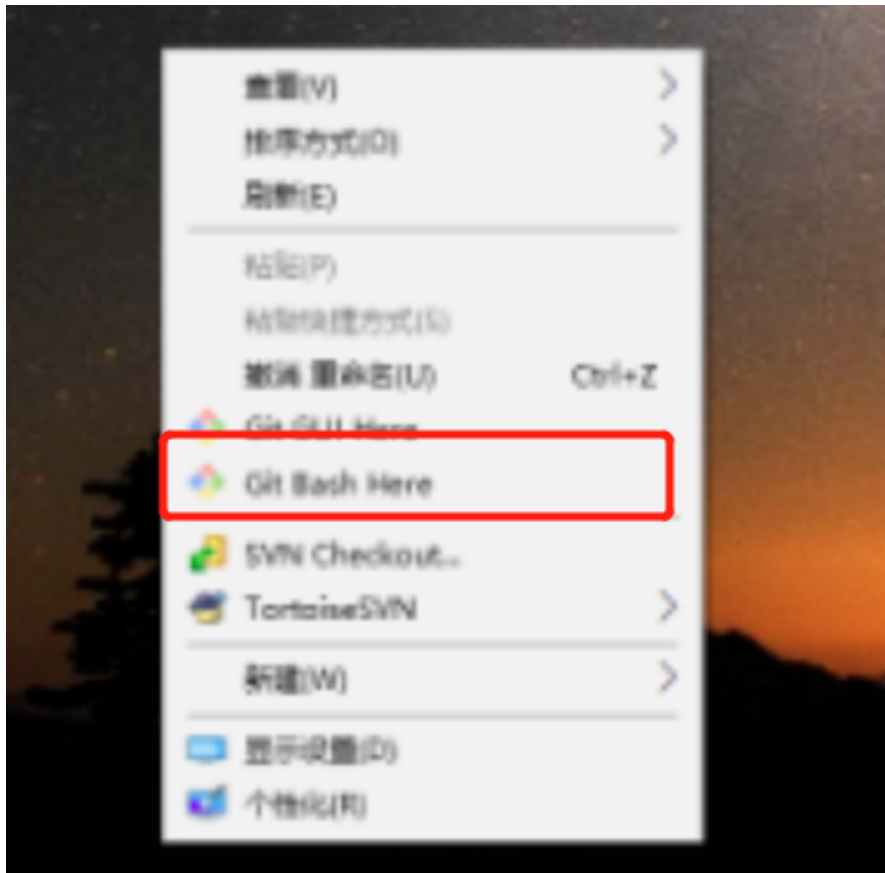
lpd@lpd MINGW64 ~
$ |
```

至此，本地安装好git

2,配置ssh,私钥公钥的步骤

1.如上面本地安装好git

2.桌面右键 Git Bash Here 打开git命令行;



3.ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "[XXX@xxx.com](mailto:307233239@qq.com)" (全部按enter) ;

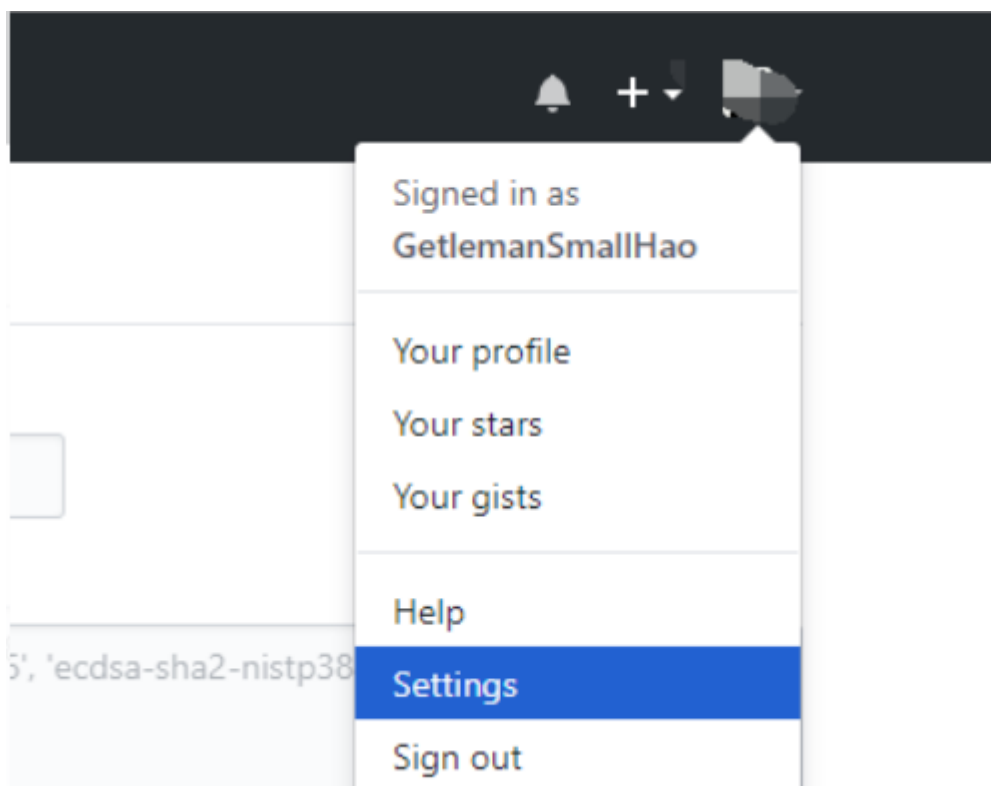
```
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "307233239@qq.com"
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/c/Users/hp/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/c/Users/hp/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /c/Users/hp/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /c/Users/hp/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:xZL+2qdIpvZvE2YTKhYnpcXarQ4uFrrAnc1d7/vRDUs 307233239@qq.com
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 2048]---+
|      .           |
|      +0          |
|     *0.0         |
|    =.000        |
|   +S+ .   E     |
|..  = = +. *   ..0.|
|.. + * =00.+ ....|
|.. 0 0+.++ . .   |
|.. 0 0..+0+*0.   |
```

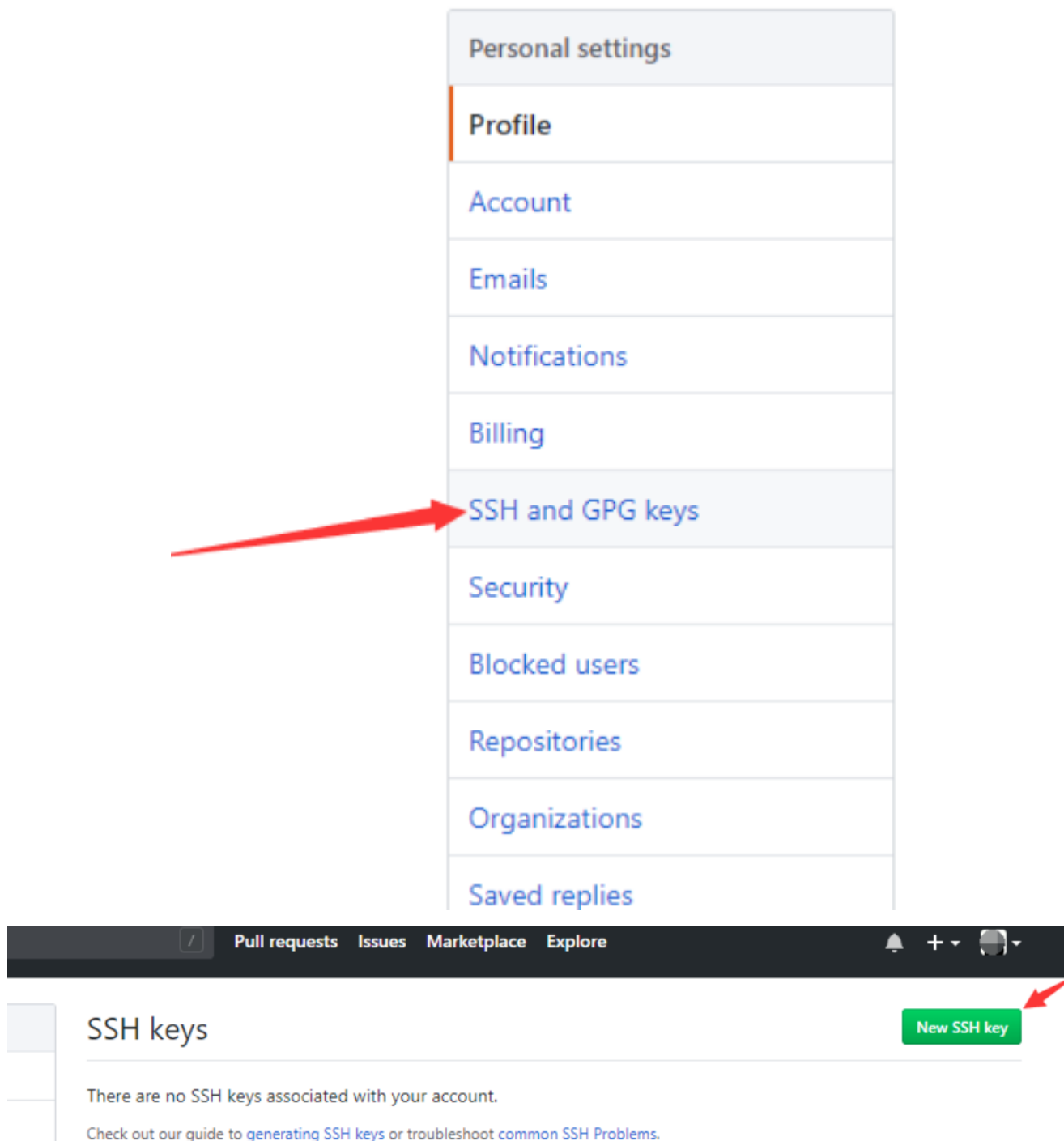
4.cd ~/.ssh && cat id_rsa.pub 在命令行打开这个文件，会直接输出密钥,复制,注意空格不要哦;

```
hp@DESKTOP-1F8JN1D MINGW64 /d
$ cd ~/.ssh
```

```
id_rsa id_rsa.pub
hp@DESKTOP-1F8JN1D MINGW64 ~/.ssh
$ cat id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCAQC8qkNRBL5od4C8NK88cjjSavngMefZLhhXIfxCcSL90qVbm45MLKz1f3Yap1QMd/G1SKQ13Byen
EiQ2dPQMZ29Ir0ew2koc93DgQC/0FT1c9DL1d+weVit01njL4yyntxfbyYxCCujkMNZsx1SzU4u4c1YhG540nQwA9BK211jFzM7+4Fo69emjYdJyN
sGZqTPX08b10UijvyuzAozovPCY20rn7RTFFgvzT1ugwuyCuDAT7VniPm6z65qG2TznhN1z1ooxWawZmgCVw8HIUTbaQsoXgzuwqo04KFYm+ZLg8V
HGAUiut02fIiw0yObfVT++mzEzgdgWkzQFYhSZ5b 307233239@qq.com
```

5.打开github , 点自己头像 >> settings >> SSH and GPG keys >> New SSH key





6.title 随便写。 key里粘贴第4步的内容

SSH keys / Add new

Title

hahahaha

写什么都可以

Key

```
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQBAQC8qkNRBL5od4C8NK88cjjSavngMefZLhhXIfxCcSL90qVbm4SMLKzlf3YapIQ
Md/G1SKQ13ByenEiQ2dPQMZ29lrOeW2koc93DgQC/0ft1c9DLId+weVIt0lnjL4yyntxfbyYxCCujkMNZsxlSzU4u4clYhG
540nQwA9BK2l1jFzM7+4fo69emjYdJyNsGZqTPXOBb1OUijvyuzAozovPCY20rn7RTFFgvzTlugwuyCuDAT7VniPm6z65q
G2TznhNlz1ooxWawZmgCVw8HIUTbaQsoXgzuwqoO4KFYm+ZLg8VHGAUiutO2fliw0yObfVT++mzEzgdgWkzQFYyHS
Z5b 307233239@qq.com
```

Add SSH key

SSH keys

New SSH key

This is a list of SSH keys associated with your account. Remove any keys that you do not recognize.



SSH

hahahaha

Fingerprint: 76:60:81:8f:00:79:a6:dc:f9:e0:75:af:4e:bf:62:4e

Added on 11 Jul 2018

Never used — Read/write

Delete

至此,配置完成

注意:

每台电脑与一个账号只需要一次哦

同时生成了一个公钥(.pub格式的那个就是)和一个私钥,把公钥放在git远程服务器上,在你操作时远程服务器的公钥与你本地的私钥配对获取权限

3,上传本地文件

1,建立本地仓库

在windows本地新建目录:

C:\Users\lpd\Documents\note\stepsKnowledge

2,创建一个本地文件

(1) 将需要传入github云端的文件放入此文件夹

(2) 执行指令进行初始化，会在原始文件夹中生成一个隐藏的文件夹.git：

```
$ git init
```

(3) 执行指令将文件添加到本地仓库：

```
$ git add .           //添加当前文件夹下的所有文件
$ git add *.cpp       //添加当前文件夹下的*.cpp这个文件
```

(4) 输入本次的提交说明，准备提交暂存区中的更改的已跟踪文件，单引号内为说明内容：

```
$ git commit -m "love" //引号中的内容为对该文件的描述
```

3、关联github仓库

在github中新建一个repository，复制仓库地址：

```
如:https://github.com/jimodengzi/stepsKnowledge.git
```

执行命令：

```
//新建一个repository时会出现下面的代码，直接复制即可

$ git remote add origin https://github.com/jimodengzi/stepsKnowledge.git
```

注意：

如果出现错误：fatal: remote origin already exists，则执行以下语句：

```
$ git remote rm origin
```

再重新执行：

```
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/jimodengzi/stepsKnowledge.git
```

即可成功。

最后执行命令：

```
$ git push origin master
```

如果出现错误failed to push som refs to.....，则执行以下语句，先把远程服务器github上面的文件拉先来，再push上去。：


```
$ git pull origin master
```

刷新github, 即可看到上传的文件夹。